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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

General Sheridan achieved another great victory over Early on Thursday afternoon, at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg. The rebels fled in great confusion, leaving sixteen guns, caissons, artillery horses, and many prisoners in our hands. Only darkness prevented the total destruction of Early's army. It was a signal and complete victory. The gallant Sheridan was still pursuing down the Valley, having reached Woodstock. Early's army was composed of Stonewall Jackson's corps, and was the *elite* of the rebel army.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, on Friday, tendered his resignation as a member of the Cabinet, which has been received by the President. It seems that when Mr. Blair read the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, relative to the necessity for the prevalence of harmony in the National councils, he verbally offered to resign whenever, in the judgment of the President, it was advisable for the public interest for him to do so. Mr. Lincoln yesterday notified Mr. Blair that the time had come, and the latter tendered his resignation. Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, is named as his successor.

Late Southern newspapers report an immense corn crop in Texas, sufficient to supply the State for two years. It is rumored that Beauregard is to take command of the rebel army of Tennessee. The Georgia papers call for reinforcements, to prevent Sherman from repeating his strategical movements from Dalton to Etowah.

There were arrivals from City Point Thursday afternoon. An arrival from Aikens Landing that morning reports that on Wednesday Major Mulford was apparently making an exchange of the 1,000 prisoners taken up on the 19th inst.

The New York gold market yesterday was excited and lower, opening at 217, falling to 213½ and closing at 212.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between the owl train and the Adams Express train between Philadelphia and New York. The engineers and firemen on both locomotives were scalded.

No more substitutes are to be received into the navy, unless they be either seamen or firemen. Substitutes hereafter will only be mustered into service in the army.

The rebel officers under fire on Morris Island have become tired of their position and are pleading with the Charleston authorities to have them exchanged.

A joint discussion between Judge Kelly, Union, and Northrope, Democrat, candidates for Congress, took place in Philadelphia on Friday night, during which the latter was badly used up. The friends of Lincoln, Johnson and the Union in Philadelphia are as enthusiastic as they were in 1860.

It is rumored in military circles in New Orleans that Gen. Banks will leave that Department next week. He is said to be very popular with the Free State party.

Intelligence has reached New Orleans that another fight has occurred at Bagdad between the French and Confederates. Result not known.

Firing on Charleston is still continued, and deserters report that immense damage has been done. The rebel commander refused to allow General Foster to send supplies to our prisoners in Georgia. Several rebel officers on Morris Island have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance.

A fire in Providence, R. I., on Thursday evening, destroyed fifteen or twenty dwellings, including two foundries, a box shop, half a dozen tenament houses, &c. Twenty families were rendered homeless. Loss $50,000. An acre of land was burned over.

General Dix has gone to Sandusky to enquire into the recent rebel plot, and to take effectual measures for the future.

General Q. A. Gilmore has arrived in Washington. It is thought he will receive a full command immediately.

Peace rumors are in circulation again, for which there is no foundation.

The first working party connected with the construction of the Russian and American telegraph line will leave New York for San Francisco on the steamer Golden Rule in a few days.

Late News Items.

It is reported that Appleton Oaksmith, the fugitive from Boston jail, was on board the Matagorda, which was captured by a United States steamer, while on her way from Galveston to Havana. He was sailing under the name of Macdonald.

Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, and Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, will address a meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Tuesday evening.

The Meadville *Journal* in announcing the nomination of Dan Rice for State Senator by the Copperheads, adds: Dan's experience in the show business ought to have taught him better than to be politically humbugged by the bank for the rebel menagerie of this region. By the time he gets through with the canvass he will be compelled to admit that it is the meanest show with which he ever traveled. His acceptance is another conclusive proof of the demoralizing influence of the ring.

We hope no reader of the COMMERCIAL overlooked the letter of Gen. SHERMAN to the Mayor of Atlanta, published yesterday. It is a perfect performance. The General writes as well as he fights, and we trust he will live to be the historian of his own campaigns. As a writer he really belongs to the first class. His words are the sturdy expression of his own character, full of vitality, vigor and vividness, and always identical with the facts and thoughts they convey. "Cut these sentences and they will bleed," is a judgment which may be applied to the muscular and vascular style of all his orders, letters and reports. A history of his campaigns, written in a diction thus alive with the life blood of deeds, would be the most attractive, inspiring and instructive military history which has appeared since the publication of those "Annals of the Peninsular war," which have given immortality to the name of Napier.

THE TRADES.—The grand Mass Convention of Union men will take place on Thursday next. What are our miners, laborers, puddlers, machinists, moulders, butchers, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, carpenters, draymen, and all the other trades, doing towards making an enthusiastic and attractive display in the grand procession? There are but four more days in which to make arrangements for the Convention, which may be profitably employed. Remember the Conventions of 1856 and 1860, and resolve to excel the splendid displays of those times.

THE MASS CONVENTION.—The Union men of Collins, Duquesne, and other districts, have been hard at work for the past few days in preparing for a grand display of their strength and enthusiasm at the approaching Mass Convention. Let every district in this county particularly, and as many of the districts in our neighboring counties as can conveniently, send every loyal man, woman and child to the grand Union meeting in Allegheny city on Thursday next.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—By law the Presidential election is fixed to take place on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and not the first Tuesday as many suppose. This year the first Monday not coming till the 7th, the election takes place on the second Tuesday, which is the 8th. The State election in Pennsylvania will take place on the second Tuesday of October, being the 11th day of the month.

THE PROFESSIONS.—A prominent feature in our mass conventions of times past has been the display of our Steamboatmen, Associations of Clerks, &c. They should devote a day or two in getting up something unusually attractive for the demonstration of Thursday next.

HOW TO TREAT A WIFE.—The most interesting of Napoleon's compositions are his letters to his brothers Louis and Joseph. To these crowned and obsequious vassals he always writes like a moral drill-sergeant, not only directing the affairs of their dominions, but meddling with every detail of their conduct. For instance, he thus lectures Louis:

"Your wife is an excellent and virtuous woman, yet you make her unhappy. Allow her to dance as much as she likes, tis the fancy of her age. My wife is forty years old from my camp I tell her to go to balls; yet your wish is that your wife, only just twenty, and in the flush of youth, should shut herself up and spend her days like a nurse in dressing her baby. You are too much a master at home, and not enough in your Government. Make the mother of your children happy. There is only one way: show her a great deal of esteem and confidence. Unluckily, your wife is too virtuous. Were she a coquette she would lead you by the nose. You should have a wife such as some that I know of. She would put you down, and keep you at her feet. It is not my fault she has not done so already."—*Review of Napoleon's Correspondence.*

The Late Railroad Accident.

The accident which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday morning last will long be remembered as one of the most frightful in the catalogue of calamities. The incidents are horrible beyond description. It is to be hoped that it is the last that will be heard of the practice of locking crowded cars, which has been in vogue on several of the principal roads in the country. And it is to be hoped also that the accident will suggest means for meeting emergencies of this kind, a class of accidents to which all great roads are liable.

It cannot be otherwise than that a fearful responsibility rests somewhere on account of this horrible tragedy. We do not question that it can be traced directly to the violation of rules which the prudent management has made for the government of those who operate the road. As a matter of course an examination will be had, and the matter thoroughly inquired into. This the public demands, and to it the company cannot object.

The Withdrawal of Fremont and Cochrane.

This event removes the last obstacle to perfect harmony among the supporters of the Union cause. Herein is the force of popular sentiment exemplified. Public opinion overcomes all barriers and asserts its power always; but never before has it become concentrated with such force as since the Chicago Convention. The clearly defined issue: Union or Disunion, has left no room for the intelligence and loyalty of the land to doubt in what direction lies the path of duty.

Meeting To-Night.

There will be a meeting to-night in favor of the "immediate cessation of hostilities," by fighting the war through to the end. It will be held at the foot of Fifth street. There will be speeches, music, fireworks, and a crowd of people all bent on peace and the restoration of the Union, according to GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT. All who belong to that persuasion are invited to attend.

THE difference between McClellanism and Unionism is just this: McClellanism would have withdrawn SHERMAN to Louisville, perhaps, in consideration of the feelings of Kentucky, to Cincinnati,—SHERIDAN to Hagerstown, and GRANT to Washington, and there would have been a "cessation of hostilities" everywhere. But Unionism bade our Generals advance; the result is, since the Chicago Convention raised the White Flag, Atlanta has fallen, EARLY has been smashed, and GRANT has taken several additional hitches on LEE. These are the two methods of obtaining peace. Which do you like best?

WHEN MCCLELLAN was a railroad Superintendent he issued an order that whenever a passenger got on without ticket or money, the conductor should back up the train and put him off where he got on! MAC has been doing that sort of thing throughout his military career, and the consequence is he was always out of time and in the wrong place.

AT the last accounts SHERIDAN continued to hold huge Union meetings in the Shenandoah Valley. The eloquence of his speeches is represented to be of the most persuasive description; the rebels, even, could not withstand them, and when the last messenger left, MCCLELLANISM had been knocked into the supposed shape of a cocked hat!

THE Chicago Platform was framed at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, principally by the so-called rebel peace commissioners, submitted to MCCLELLAN, received his approval, and with him submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Who doubts that if the South could vote its votes would be unanimous for it?

THERE are two ways to bring about "an immediate cessation of hostilities." One is by raising the White Flag and backing out; the other is by throwing to the breeze the Stars and Stripes and moving on the enemy's works. Which is the best?

THE first killing outright of a Major-General has been within the last twenty days. His name was MCCLELLAN—G. B., supposed to stand for Gun Boat.

GEN. MCCLELLAN commanded the armies two years, but was not under fire once.

A Bundle of Straws.

The following is the result of a vote taken in the New York Military hospital on the 21st instant:

Lincoln	1,169
McClellan	341
Lincoln's majority	768

A vote was taken in the cars of the train to Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, which resulted in 70 for Lincoln, and 24 for McClellan.

A vote was taken on the Madison, Ohio, train on Tuesday morning, on which were a number of soldiers, resulted as follows:

Lincoln	191
McClellan	52
Fremont	2

On the train on the Central Railroad, which was due here at five o'clock last evening, a McClellan man offered to bet a hat that a majority of the passengers would vote for McClellan, whereupon a canvass of the train was made, with the following results:

Lincoln	261
McClellan	159
Fremont	5

The train consisted of 22 cars.

The Rochester, New York *Democrat* of Tuesday gives the following:

A vote for the Presidency was taken at the convalescent and recruiting camp in Augusta, Me., a few days since. There were present 1,500 soldiers, and the result of the vote was 1,450 for Lincoln, and 50 for McClellan.

The 1st New York Independent Veteran Battery, dear Berryville, Va., took a vote for President on the 6th inst. It stood as follows; Lincoln, 7; McClellan, 3; Fremont, 1.

A vote taken in the 43d Ind. Veterans foots up:

Lincoln	207	Morton	216
McClellan	8	McDonald	1

A soldier writes from the Potomac that a vote was taken in the 24th and 28th Iowa was as follows:

24th—Lincoln, 346; McClellan, 39; Fremont, 8
28th—Lincoln, 358; McClellan, 6; Fremont, 21

The following is the result of a vote taken in the 10th Indiana since their return home: Lincoln and Morton, 490; dubtful, 20. The first Colonel in this regiment now the copperhead candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The following is the vote of the 135th Indiana, Col. W. C. Wilson, taken on the train between Louisville and Nashville:

Lincoln	732	Morton	745
McClellan	22	McDonald	5
Fremont	1		

The following is the vote taken on the Terre Haute train on Saturday:

Lincoln	227
McClellan	33
Fremont	1

The following is the result of a vote taken on the morning express from Cincinnati on Tuesday morning:

Lincoln	231
McClellan	33
Doubtful	28

A large number of the veterans belonging to the 7th Indiana were on the train.

An "Explanation" by Gen. McClellan.

The New York (August 27,) correspondence of the London *Times*, lets out a bit of political history not before known. It is this:

According to the latest information I have received from Chicago, the chances of General McClellan for the nomination are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which originally conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to that great wing of the democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TAX ON IRON.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

No More Substitutes in the Navy.

GRANT'S SKILLFUL MOVEMENTS.

The Recent Post Office Robbery.

Rebel Officers Under Fire Uneasy

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 23, 1864.

The following is a full text of a decision today made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which, as will be seen, is of the first importance under several clauses of the ninety fourth section of the revenue law. The following rates of duties are imposed on iron, and manufacturers of iron:

First, pig iron, two dollars per ton. Second, blooms, slabs and loops from ore, three dollars. Third, railroad iron from taxed pig iron or blooms, three dollars; from untaxed material, six dollars; from re-rolled, two dollars.

Fourth. Bars or rods from taxed pig or bloom, three dollars; from unlabeled material, six dollars; band, hoop, and sheet, not thinner than No. 18 wire, gauge and plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, when made from taxed pig or bloom, three dollars, from untaxed material, six dollars and fifty cents; band, hoop, and sheet, thinner than No. 18, and plated less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, when made from taxed pig or bloom, five dollars, from material taxed under No. 4, two dollars; cut nails and spikes and all poles made from taxed plate, two dollars; from untaxed plate, two dollars.

Sixth. Castings for bridges or other permanent structures made from taxed pig, three dollars; from untaxed material, six dollars.

Seventh. Stoves, hollow ware and castings, exceeding ten pounds in weight, when made from taxed pig, three dollars; from untaxed material, six dollars.

Eighth. Nuts and washers, weighing not less than two ounces each; rivets exceeding one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and bolts exceeding five-sixteenth of an inch, when made from taxed pig or bloom, five dollars; such nuts and washers made from untaxed materials, eight dollars, and all rivets, bolts, nuts and washers made from iron taxed under Nos. 4 and 5, two dollars.

Ninth. Axle bars or rough forging for ear and wagon axles, car tire, shafting, cranks, &c., when made from taxed pig, blooms, slabs or hoops, three dollars; from untaxed material, six dollars.

Finished axles and car tire, as well as all manufactured articles from forgings and all manufactures not otherwise provided for, are subject to *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. Plates or rods used by the maker thereof in the manufacture of anvils, spikes, rods, bolts, nuts or washers will be taxed in accordance with the provisions of the last clause of the ninety-third section of the Revenue law. For all purposes of taxation under this act the ton is deemed and taken to be two thousand pounds.

A circular from the Ordnance officer says: The Navy Department having received orders this day that substitutes will not be enlisted in the Navy except they be seamen or firemen, hereafter all substitutes, with these exceptions for enrolled or drafted men must be mustered into the army.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday say: Gen. Grant is doing many mysterious things within the last three or four days. His line has gradually been pushed forward so that it is now over two miles west of the Weldon Railroad, where three weeks it was but one quarter of a mile. He is moving his troops back and forth, so that any General less skilful and wary than Lee might be deceived. But it is satisfactorily ascertained that he has transferred a considerable body of his troops from his extreme left towards his right.

Advices from the Charleston Bay are that the rebel officers sent down from Fort Delaware were, some time ago, placed under fire on Morris Island, and that notification thereof sent to the rebel authorities. Meetings had taken place between our officers and rebel officers, but nothing was said about exchange of prisoners. The rebels under fire finally become tired of their situation, and were sending messages to the Charleston authorities urging an exchange. It was believed such a consummation would shortly be brought about.

The city papers this evening have reports of the recent mail robberies on the Postoffice, but they do not differ materially from the dispatch sent you last evening. One Samuel Straus, of Philadelphia, it appears, was a partner of Wilkins and Alexander. He has been arrested. The whole case is undergoing investigation. Wilkins is a Virginian, and one of the persons against whom strong evidence was produced by the Potts Investigating Committee, going to show that he was some secessionist.

Capt. Amos A. Rouse, 5th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, has been court-martialed and dismissed by Gen. Meade, for unofficer-like conduct, and Lieut. Peter Vanaling, 21 Pennsylvania Reserves, is dismissed for disobedience of orders.

From Philadelphia.

The Political Campaign in the City.

INTERESTING JOINT DISCUSSION.

The Wide Awakes in the Field.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Old citizens here say that the spirit with which the Presidential campaign, in this city, has been opened has never before been equaled. The entire city is in grand political foment tonight. In a hall up town, Judge Kelly is debating the issues involved in the campaign with Northrope, the Copperhead candidate for Congress, in Kelly's District. Northrope challenged Kelly, and he accepted with great pleasure. There is a tremendous crowd in and around the hall. Latest accounts state that the gallant Kelly is dealing such vigorous and telling blows that the Copperheads begin to writhe under them.

Concert Hall, now used by the Union League for meetings is also crowded to overflowing to hear eminent Union speakers.

The Republican Invincibles are out with their wide-awake uniform, following a band, which is playing "Rally Round the Flag." To-morrow night the Invincibles will have a grand torch light parade through the city.

Last night Judge Kelly made a grand speech at Concert Hall to the largest audience ever assembled in that building. He showed that little Mac never had any plan of his campaigns, and was actually ignorant of the country through which he was to lead his army. He also showed that Senator Latham, of California, and Senator Rice, of Minnesota, were men who advised Mac to undertake the Peninsula campaign.

The Copperhead Club, opposite the State House, are amusing the boys and women of the town with magic lantern views. They are becoming played out fast. The nine guns from Sheridan and the resignation of Fremont makes them feel bad. The Copperhead leaders here have no hope of little Mac's election.

Russian American Telegraph Line.

The Work About to be Commenced.

NEW YORK, September 23.

The first working party connected with Capt. Bulkley's great expedition for the construction of the Russian and American telegraph line will leave this port on the steamer Golden Rule for San Francisco this afternoon. The party consists of Mr. Conway, telegrapher, and a number of assistants, who under the direction of Captain Bulkley, will proceed to various points in British Columbia to make the necessary surveys, preparatory to more active operations.

PEACE RUMORS DENIED.

NEW YORK, September 23.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is positively denied by officials here that there is any truth in the peace rumors. The statement that Sherman has opened any negotiations with Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is also denied. No such information has been heard from Sherman by the War Department.

The hotel lodger in Lowell, Mass., who put his pantaloons instead of his boots outside his door to be blacked, is reported to have been intoxicated.

ANOTHER Great Victory!

Sheridan Again Victorious!

LAST OF EARLY!

Worse than Bull Run Rout!

SIXTEEN GUNS & MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Battle of Fisher's Hill.

Grant's Energy Felt in All the Armies!

Presentation of Battle Flags, Names of Heroic Captors!

SHERIDAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

The following dispatch was received last night by Mayor Lowry of this city:

WASHINGTON, September 23.

MAYOR LOWRY:—Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock Major General Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under General Early, entrenched in a strong position on Fisher's Hill, a short distance south of Strasburg, and after a fierce struggle the rebel army was entirely routed. General Sheridan reports that his forces achieved a most signal victory, and that the enemy fled in the utmost confusion; that only darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. At half past eleven o'clock last night Sheridan's army had pursued the rebels to within six miles of Woodstock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX: The following telegram, announcing another victory of General Sheridan, has just been received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 23.

HON. E. M. STANTON: Sheridan has again defeated Early at Fisher's Hill, capturing sixteen guns and many prisoners. This is in all probability the finale of General Early.

(Signed,) J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

A Washington special to the *Philadelphia Commercial* says: Gen. Upton arrived here last night. A painful flesh wound in the thigh will disable him for several weeks probably. He reports Sheridan in the best of health. As a commander he ever served under—the most active and vigilant. He also says that the rout in the hill battle in the valley exceeded that at Bull Run.

All the rebel battle flags captured by Sheridan are to be presented to the War Department on-day. Lee reserves eighteen, all but two of which are present. The most vigorous efforts are making to follow up Sherman's movements. The Navy Department says: "The Navy Department having received orders this day that substitutes will not be enlisted in the Navy except they be seamen or firemen, hereafter all substitutes, with these exceptions for enrolled or drafted men must be mustered into the army.

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LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

INCENDIARISM IN RICHMOND.

UNION RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HEAVY CORN CROP OF TEXAS.

How Sherman Can Repeat His Strategical Move.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday, received here to-day, says: "In the city councils Mr. Scott offered a resolution to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the incendiaries engaged in kindling the fires now of nightly occurrence in Richmond, and suggesting the co-operation with the police of the members of the fire brigade as patrolmen. Mr. Glaze Brooks wanted the reward increased to $5,000. The subject was referred to the committee on police.

A letter from Camden county, N. C., says: "The Yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the usual fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying off horses and cattle, but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, firing the negroes' dwellings out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c.

Reports from all over Texas of the corn and grain crops are exceedingly favorable. Very heavy crops have been made, heavier indeed, than ever before known. The Houston *Telegraph* says the amount of corn produced this year in Texas is something wonderful. From all accounts the most overwhelming crop has been produced, enough to supply the State two years.

MOBILE, September 19.

A Yankee force from Pensacola are reported to be making a raid on Pollard.

The Macon *Courier* says, it is currently rumored on the street that Beauregard is to take command of the Army of Tennessee.

The Macon *Telegraph* remarks: "If the reader will consult the map, he will come to a realizing sense of the ease with which Sherman can repeat from Atlanta the combined movement by which he backed Johnston down from Dalton to the heights of Altoona. If proceeds to slowly blow Sherman can move by different roads, flank Barnesville, and thence south-west they would flank Macon with little resistance. Hence there is an overwhelming necessity for such reinforcements as shall prevent a repetition of the Sherman strategy from Dalton to Etowah."

The Charleston *Courier* of the 17th says: "We have little to report to-day. The enemy's bombardment of the city yesterday was quite brisk, about forty shells having been thrown into the city."

The Savannah *Republican* says if Sherman should be allowed to hold peaceable possession of Atlanta a while he has time to fortify it and make it impregnable, then the citizens of Georgia may look out for large and formidable raiding parties from time to time, making extensive incursions through the State.

CHANGE IN CABINET.

Resignation of Montgomery Blair.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, His Probable Successor.

The Harmony of the National Councils.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

When the resolution of the late Baltimore Convention, declaring that they deemed it essential to the general welfare that harmony shall prevail in the national councils, and regarding as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles in the series of resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government, was, shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster General Blair, he at once verbally endorsed his resignation, which was not formally made and accepted until today, as will be seen from the following correspondence. It is understood that ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, will be his successor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 23.

Hon. Montgomery Blair:

MY DEAR SIR.—You have generously said to me more than once, that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this proceeds from no dissatisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend, and while it is true that the war does not so greatly add to the difficulties of your Department as to that of others, of which it is yet much to say, as I most truly can, that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post Office I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith. Yours, as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 23, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received your note of this date, referring to my offer to resign whenever you should deem it desirable for the public interests that I should do so, and stating that, in your judgment, the time has now come. I now, therefore, formally tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General. I cannot take leave of you without renewing the expressions of my gratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course towards me. Yours, very truly,

M. BLAIR.

To the President.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Withdrawal of John Cochrane.

To the War Democrats of the Country.

Lincoln and Union--McClellan and Disunion.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

A Convention of men of various political tenets assembled at Cleveland on the 31st day of May last, for the purpose of discharging from the suppression of the rebellion that fraction of the rights of both individuals and States which attended it. The presence of a large number of War Democrats unexpectedly contributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, preceded by that of John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination, approved themselves at the ballot box to the people, and have not, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their practical assertion was required. It was thought, by the success with which it has been made, to have rendered the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least intimation has been given, that the people desired the redress of grievances in any manner proposed could not inure, but would entirely meet their approval. Nothing could be clearer, certainly, was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should in any degree impair or endanger that most pertinent writ of the judicial system, the writ of habeas corpus which must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.

Incensed at the Democratic party, as was then hoped and expected, co-operating at this point, thing flatted the war, at Chicago, and pronounced the unanswerable argument that to exhaust the resources of statesmanship" and to allow "the spirit of conciliation and compromise" to govern the deliberations of the Convention, was, shortly after its assembly, asserts that there could be "a cessation of hostilities" and a peace by the mutual consent of the contending parties, in accordance with the Convention platform, by which, however, he proposes, in the alternative of war, that the rebellious States shall be restored to precisely their former condition in the Union, and that they shall have their full representation as when they parted from it. He proposes a Convention of States, on which as the platform of the Convention, he has most evidently relied for reconstructing the Union out of States physically debilitated and politically disorganized by force, and not by resolve upon an impossible Union as it was through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace, which put from it the idea of force, and upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negotiate a peace, or prosecute the war, I presume, he could not effectively prosecute the war.

The success of the Chicago nominees would therefore be the success of the party in power, divided counsels, of uncertain policy and of indecisive action. Clearly such an event would be of the farthest from "a suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise."

The Baltimore platform, however objectionable as it is, is the only platform on which a fair and while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of Free Speech and the Press, it does not fail to refer the re-establishment of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the nationality of the Union can be maintained, and which, by the rebellion suppressed—within half of a country re-united and saved. War lifts the curtain from the future, and shows us peace with Union as Atlanta, and War offers to us Richmond.

Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a "cessation of hostilities." No! As we fought at the beginning, we should fight to the end, and when Rebellion shall have laid down its arms may we peacefully reconstruct whatever the war has destroyed, and whatever it has not spared. "Lay down your arms," then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellious brothers.

I would certainly prefer that the American people could be brought to a vote on the several conditions of the Baltimore and Chicago platform. The right of asylum—the one-term policy—the direct vote of the people for their national Chief Magistrate—the Monroe doctrine—the confining exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress—the reconstruction question—and the amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit Slavery—are principles of primary magnitude and import ance. But before all these is our country, which is menaced by a rebellion that comes close to the existence of the Republic. Should these armies retreat, and our present advantages be thrown away, and our present advance and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace through the action of war? That is the question.

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind that since led me to the field with the soldiers of the Republic, I cannot now hold a position, which, by dividing, hazards the success of all those to do, whatever their differences at other points, agree as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war.

I, therefore, withdraw my name from the Cleveland ticket. Very truly yours,

JOHN COCHRANE,

NEW YORK, September 21, 1864.

Stephen A. Douglas on the Duty of Democrats.

The last letter Stephen A. Douglas ever wrote was dated Chicago, May 19, 1861. It was addressed to Virgil Hickcox, Esq., Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and in it he points out the duty of Democrats regarding the war. From it we take the following passages:

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States we abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper, and permit them to inscribe their own terms. * * * *

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Jackson, in the days of nullification, presents a noble and worthy example to all the patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, party-ai-strife between Whig and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of imbecility or political treachery on the part of Clay and Webster, or of the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which your Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. I we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that no man can not be a true democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

Railroad Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.

The owl train from New York was run into this morning by the Adams' Express train at Torrsdale. The passenger train was waiting for the latter to cross the bridge. The locomotives were damaged, but none of the passengers were injured. The engineers and firemen were scalded.

City Intelligence.

GRAND RALLY OF FREEMEN.

The Yeomanry and Mechanics of Birmingham in Council.

Songs from Mr. Pope—Speeches from Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Marshall, Thos. J. Bigham, Esqs.—Music, &c

One of the largest meetings since the campaign commenced, convened in Birmingham on Friday evening. The square beside the Market House was literally filled with as earnest a set of men as ever assembled. They were the real bone and sinew of our country—laborers, mechanics, miners, artisans, tradesmen and farmers.

Mr. W. C. Aughinbaugh was called to the chair, assisted by Messrs. A. B. Stephenson, Nathaniel Patterson, and Dr. Frederick Tandite, as Vice-Presidents; and Edward Moyne and J. W. Ogden, as Secretaries.

Mr. Pope was introduced, and entertained the audience with a popular campaign song.

The President made some very appropriate remarks on the coming election, urging the importance of conquering a peace by our armies in the field and by our ballots at home, after which he introduced Gen. J. K. Moorhead, who said:

He always liked to meet the citizens of Birmingham. Some one had called out, "who is old Moorhead?" He had come to show him the man. If the people of Birmingham did not know him, he knew them. He said the election on the 2d Tuesday of October was not of so much importance to our own candidates, as it was in its bearing upon the Presidential election of November. We could elect our own candidates easily. But a very large and increased majority for them would tell all over the Union.

He referred to one of Buchanan's officers leaving him to go to the South and vote for a dissolution of the Union—Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, who resigned the office of Secretary of State under Buchanan's Administration, because of its vascillating course. Mr. Dawson and himself had acted together for years in politics matters, but as an Abolitionist nominated for President; he had been defeated. He was not certain but it would have been well for the country if he had been elected. He was not certain, if Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, but had resigned when his patriotic heart could no longer brook the treason manifested by that Cabinet in the encouragement it gave to the secession movement of the South. Mr. Cass was now very old and feeble, but no stronger Union man at present lived in the North. He had visited him this summer, on his return trip from the upper lakes, and he had congratulated him for vindicating him in the Senate of the United States, and he had read it to him in reply to Mr. Dawson, and quoted almost his very words.

Where he his late trip to Washington his friends had called upon him to know how the western part of our State was going in the coming election. He felt that the influence it would vibrate with telling effect throughout the Union upon the Presidential vote. Great and all-absorbing interest was manifested in the election through their Representatives at Washington. He had pledged Western Pennsylvania for an increased majority over that of 1860. We will give it. I know you will. We gave 7,600 majority for Andrew G Curtin, in 1860; we must make it 15,000, in October next, or count out.

We have been trying to ascertain as at this time. It was true some five or six weeks ago things looked a little depressed. Apprehensions were felt that the action of the late Chicago Convention, but they were now all dissipated by the proceedings of that body and our victories in the field. The clouds had been black and white, blue spirits and gray, in that Convention, just as there had been at the Convention at Charleston, which split, adjourned to Baltimore, again split and divided the Democratic party. The different branches of the party sought to unite, but could not agree upon a platform upon the ticket to secure the support of the war Democrats, and Fernando to conciliate the peace and armistice party. The hearty support which had been given to Mr. McClellan when commander of the army. When he was called the Young Napoleon of America. He had brought us to. Now this all changed. He had listened to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

Rally! Rally!

The citizens of Western Pennsylvania are called upon to meet in Mass Convention, in Allegheny City, next Thursday. That should be a gala day among our people—a day when all lovers of their country should present a phalanx of strength such as shall strike terror to the heart of the enemy. Men, women and children should be present to hear what the advocates of the Government of the United States have to say in reference to the issue. They should be there to indicate what is the sentiment of those home circles represented in the fields of Virginia and Georgia. They should be there to assure the soldiers in the field that the cause of the Union is safe in the hands of the millions in whose interest the blood of our heroes has been spilled in many a hard fought contest. They should be there to ratify the lessons of history, and to show that they are resolved upon pursuing the war vigorously until the authority of the United States Government is acknowledged on every inch of the territory owing allegiance thereto under the Constitution and the Laws. They should be there to testify, by their presence, their utter hatred of Human Slavery; their love of Justice, Righteousness and Peace. Fathers should be there that they may speak of the grand circumstance to their children. Mothers should be there that they may receive strength to prepare them for nurturing and admonishing the young in the duties they owe to their country. Our youth should be there to hear words of earnest devotion to the interests of the Nation, which they may remember to their latest day. Christians, regardless of sect or denomination should be there to signify their lofty regard for the sacred lessons of eternal Truth, and to show the world that Patriotism and Christianity are one and indivisible.

Let us be there to declare what are our intentions in the forthcoming election—that we mean to stand by our country in the day of her trial, and to give to our Government that support which it needs and desires at our hands.

The victories already won in the field by our brave and gallant sons and brothers should inspire us all to rally to the grand center next Thursday. Let business be suspended for the time, and let the cause of our country be the theme of every patriotic heart for the day. While the toesins of war are sounding in the distant fields of the South, let us declare open and avowed hostility to the Copperheadism which would bereave us of security in our homes and at our firesides. Let us demonstrate that we mean to pursue the common enemy of the nation and of the world, whether he be near or remote, or in whatever shape he presents himself. War, until we shall have an honorable peace, with an undivided country!

The Way It went in and the Way It Came Out.

In the Chicago Convention Washington HUNT offered a resolution.

THE WAY IT WENT IN.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

It will be perceived that the vital words *"and insist on maintaining the National Unity"* were stricken out. This was done deliberately, and this action of the Convention betrays the purpose of treating with the rebels to give them their independence. Men who are in favor of "maintaining the Union" never hesitated to say so; but men who are in favor of dissolving the Union never "insist" on maintaining it, consequently the loyal words were stricken out. Is better evidence needed?

McClellan and Dixie.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in June, 1862, had the following editorial statement:

A MILITARY ADVENTURER.

In the early part of this war Gen. McClellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he dare deny the fact—and his recent reports prove that his mendacity he is the representative man of the Yankee nation—it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence. When he was at West Point he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy with those from his own section. We date from 1858. We imagine, and that he really was anxious to serve under Jeff. Davis in this war, but the high bribe offered by Lincoln was too much for his easy virtue. He was not the man to sacrifice interest to sentiment, and of late has shown a disposition to become as extreme in his antagonism as in his friendship for the South.

Although this was published more than three years ago, and has been at different times republished, Gen. MCCLELLAN has never denied the grave imputation contained therein. It is not too late to do it now—*if he can.*

Stand from under! Look out for Breakers!

An invalid lady boarding at St. Catharines, Canada West, which is well known to be a sort of head-quarters for refugees from the South, writes to her friend in Pittsburgh thus:

"The Secesh here are anxious (they say) *for the re election of Lincoln, because in that event there will be a revolution in the North."*

Does this intelligence account for the authority given to BELMONT (the representative of the Confederate bondholders) to call together the Chicago Convention?

There is to be a grand turn out of Union people at Monongahela City to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting: Hon. Thomas Williams, of this city, Hon. Wm. McKennan, and Hon. A. W. Atchison, of Washington, Penna., Hon. James H. Kelly, of Washington county, Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Monongahela City, and others. There is a general invitation.

The Union and the Church.

The position assumed by the American Church in reference to the Rebellion, has been watched by our people with no little interest. It is not amazing that in some of its departments it has been slow to arrive at conclusions in accordance with the teachings of Holy Writ. We say, not amazing, because we know the difficulties by which its pathway has been beset, by reason of the errors to which, while it was a witness, it sought to exercise Christian charity. Hardly a Theological Seminary in the land but was tainted more or less with conservative (?) veneration for the inhuman institution of Southern slavery. While the voice of the pulpit was raised in denunciation of "preaching politics," it also fiercely assailed the ministers of Christ's Gospel who had dared to step out of the traces of their *alma mater* by preaching "Abolitionism." We can remember the impious assurance of one in the very prime of his ministerial life, that if one prayer of his could liberate the slaves of the South, he would not dare to offer it. We now behold that same man, venerable in years, more respected in his old age than in the vigor of manhood, recanting his error, and declaring himself boldly on the side of his Country and Human Liberty. At the last triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in New York, there was a terrible struggle between the friends and the enemies of freedom and progress. An effort to obtain at the hands of the convention an expression of love for the Union, a declaration of loyalty on the part of its members, had to be fought through several days, and last of all, various resolutions on the subject from friend and foe were referred to a committee; then another squabble over the report of that committee, in which our own highly respected fellow-citizen, Mr. BRUNOT, took a manly part, ably sustained by the scholarly and clear-minded Dr. GOODWIN, of the Pennsylvania University, who sat by his side. They who sought to ignore their country at that juncture were such as HORATIO SEYMOUR, WASHINGTON HUNT ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Judge CHAMBERS, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President of the Convention, who was from Kentucky, Rev. Dr. MAHAN, a Professor of Theology, and others equally devoted to slavery. They fought long and bitterly against any word of kindness in behalf of the Government, but ultimately the right prevailed, in a measure. In the House of Bishops, the venerable Dr. MCILVAINE, of Ohio, was appointed to write the pastoral letter. In that document he ventured to insert a word for the Country as well as the Church; the House of Bishops—a house of patriots almost)—adopted it, and Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, in a pro-slavery pet, absented himself from the closing communion services of the Convention.

A few years previous, the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Winchester, Va., and the Rev. Dr. Ross, of Alabama, stood on the floor of the General Assembly of the N. W. School Presbyterian Church, and dared that body to pass resolutions, in sympathy with the very basis of Presbyterianism and with the teachings of Christ, The Assembly did adopt resolutions, merely declaring Slavery to be a sin *per se*, and the valliant pro-Slavery warriors seceded from the Church and formed another in the South, with a pro-Slavery-anti-New-Testament Christ for its head.

The Old School Presbyterian Church General Assembly were more cautious. They were strongly represented in the South. Attempts to introduce resolutions sympathetic with Liberty were carefully put under the bushel of special committees, or snubbingly laid on the table.

The Baptist denomination, although eminently conservative, was rent in twain on the question of slavery, and we had the Baptist churches (South) as distinguished from those of the North.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was also subject to divisions on this question, and we had the Southern Methodists distinct from those at the North, and all because only a few restless spirits of freedom sought to identify their church with the teachings of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and of Christ, the founder of the Church.

The American Board of Missions was made the tool to the domination of the then great master of the nation—Slavery. Its missionaries among the Cherokees were forbidden to offend the converted (?) savages by refusing them admission to Christian fellowship, on the ground of their polygamy and slavery. Ministers who were bold enough to offer resolutions and memorials on the iniquity of the reigning error, asking to have it banished from the Board, were snubbed and insulted, and their resolutions voted down or referred to committees from which they never returned.

Last of all, notwithstanding the iniquity of conservatism, and the vigorous efforts to temporize with the viper of slavery, the South, including the Churches, rebelled against our Government, and declared through her Vice President, that Slavery was the corner stone of her new Confederacy. It was at this grand crisis that the Church was looked to for a response. In all its departments, it was found equal to the occasion. "He loveth our Nation and hath built us a synagogue" constituted an axiom in the history of Christian patriotism which it at once determined to sustain to the end. It did not only resolve upon a Union sentiment, but it decided to give its active support to the cause of the Government. Some of the leaders in the Church movements were at first in favor of taking a partially non-committal position and desired to "stand still and wait for the salvation of God," a policy which they who professed were the first to break down. Ministers counselled their young men to go forth not only in behalf of the Union, but in going forth, to arm themselves with the sentiment of Human Freedom, and feel that they were engaged in fighting for a cause which was justified and sustained by every motive which could inspire the Christian breast. Companies of strong-hearted young men went forth from our Churches, the Apostles of "the freedom wherewith Christ has made his people free;" the representatives of a Church and a Nation bound together by that common sense of gratitude which prompts both to acknowledge the goodness of God. The Church has sustained, and continues to sustain, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. It is a significant circumstance that the Christian Commission was first in the field, first to bind the wounds of the soldiers who sacrificed the first blood in battle. It is still refreshing to witness the faithfulness of the Church, and its increasing exaltation. There is no longer any doubt as to its position. There may be individual cases where they of disloyal spirit continue because they are tolerated; we know there are such, but they are so few as to make the great phalanx appear all the stronger. Slavery is no longer entertained as a mere sin *per se*, but is called the National iniquity. Only last week the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church declared itself in a series of unequivocal resolutions in favor of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in his efforts to overthrow the rebellion and maintain the cause of the Union. They indorsed the Emancipation Proclamation, and declared it to be their purpose to pray for the continued success of our Army and Navy. In the fact that the Church has assumed the most exalted ground against Human Slavery there is power—a power which may not be disregarded—which must be respected. When the church is right there is ground for hope. The God of the church is also the God of the Nation.

Extent and Capacity of Our Country.

The report of the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate of our government to the International Statistical Congress, Berlin, recently published, together with the letter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, dated London, October 9th, 1863, contains many interesting facts, which those who regard the future of our country as gloomy beyond precedent, would do well to consider.

Our country is larger than all Europe. It is sixty times that of England proper; thirty times that of England, Ireland and Scotland; eight times that of France; fifteen times that of Prussia, and twenty times that of Germany.

Should this country ever reach the dense population of England, the United States will have twelve hundred millions of Americans under its banner; but should it only reach that of Massachusetts in 1850, it will have five hundred millions.

We have now more miles of railroad, and more miles of telegraph than all the world besides.

We have an inland navigation of 122,000 miles; more than one half is navigable by steam, and our interior steam tonnage is greater than the interior steam tonnage of all the rest of the world:

We have more timber and a greater variety than all Europe; more hydraulic power; more raw material for manufactures.

One half of the gold and silver product of the world is taken from the mines of the United States. This has been the case for the past fifteen years. The Secretary of the Interior estimates the future annual product of the mines at one hundred millions; and when the Pacific Railroad is opened, the annual product will be five hundred and fifty millions.

The whole world falls behind us in mineral deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, quicksilver, &c.

The writers produce tables to show that the wealth of the nation doubles every ten years.

The population of the country doubles every twenty years.

A general famine is now impossible; for America, if necessary, can feed Europe for centuries to come.

Political.

A large and most enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, pending the vote made by Hon. John Wentworth and Senator Doolittle.

There was a perfect jam at the dedication of the immense Union Wigwam, in Springfield, Ills., on Wednesday night.

Gen. Halbert E. Paine had an enthusiastic reception at Milwaukee on Wednesday evening. He made an eloquent speech, and was followed by Ex-Governor Solomon. The Union cause goes ahead in that region.

A dispatch from Lewiston, Ill., dated Wednesday, says: "In Lewiston to-day, the shire town of Fulton county, the home of Ross, the Copperhead member of Congress from the 9th Congressional District, and on the borders of sucker Egypt, there was held a grand Union mass meeting. The number in attendance and the enthusiasm manifested took everybody by surprise. A good time was expected, but no one looked for three thousand people. The fires that have been set so freely in the central and northern portions of the State have reached Egypt, and they will burn brighter and fiercer until November."

When Stanton's bulletin announcing Sheridan's victory was posted on the bulletin boards in Cincinnati, an incredulous Irishman was seen to shake his head and mutter, "It's a d—d lie, a d—d Lincoln lie to injure McClellan." That fairly reflects the feelings of the Copperheads there about the splendid news.

The following statement from the Kansas *City Journal* shows how the country is going this fall. The soldiers do have done the fighting for Lincoln and Johnson: "It seems that in the enrolling act passed last winter for the Territory of Colorado to become a State, provisions were made that the vote for President should be cast at the time of their voting for or against the Constitution. The 2d Colorado regiment of volunteers, now on duty in this part of Missouri, voted at that election, day before yesterday, and the result would be of about 800 for the Constitution, and all but four of them were for "Old Abe" for President. Colonel James H. Ford cast the first vote. Peace to the widows among the gallant 11 who fell in battle, is at very low figures—not even one per cent. A day or two since we published the vote of the soldiers at Fort Leavenworth, giving Mr. Lincoln 1,200 majority. Old Abe thus starts off with 1,900 majority.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Louisville says:—"Loyalty in Louisville is piebald—it is ring-streaked and speckled—it is of the neither fish, flesh nor fowl character—it is a devotion to free institutions with an "if" and a "but"—it is a covering of gauze imperfectly hiding a corrupt and festering mass of secession proclivities, based upon an ardent devotion to a certain institution called human slavery. Loyalty here is a very different article from what is called loyalty by those who profess to be the recipients of its inspiration. It is a very comprehensible thing, in this part of Kentucky, as it comes under the observation of a Northern man, who knows nothing but sustaining the government in its extremity and utter confusion to all who would undermine its pillars, as his honest interpretation of the term. Of course there are exceptions—brave, outspoken, honorable exceptions. In a speaking of the Union party, as a party, I mean what is esteemed the public sentiment, as exemplified by the opinions of the ruffle shirts almost universally, by a certain amount of their dinged satellites, having a subordinate spere of existence, in a lesser proportion."

Vallandigham Expounds the Platform.

At Dayton, Ohio, a few evenings since, a party of Democrats serenaded Mr. Pendleton, then a guest of Mr. Vallandigham. The former spoke briefly, saying that he was encouraged to believe "that the powers of the Government will be again in the possession of the Democratic party, *whose beneficient principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention*, will bring us peace."

Mr. Vallandigham followed and gave in his adhesion to the Chicago nominees. He spoke in defense of the Democratic party, and of State rights and peace, and in support of the Chicago platform. The Democratic party was a state rights party—a constitutional party—a Union party—and just now a peace party. It was his party and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant, it carried the fortunes of the Republic, and in its success lay the only hope of the Republic. The Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic Administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed, and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November, the country was lost. In conclusion, he declared his purpose to vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, as the only hope of securing the defeat of Lincoln, and the rescue of the Republic."

ONE DAY FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE.—A victory in October and November at the polls by the Union people of the North, the rebels admit, will be worth half a dozen victories to our arms, as it will indicate the determination of our people to win peace by the suppression of armed rebellion through the prosecution of the war. Our manufacturers and merchants should close their establishments, and give their employees, and thus enable them to participate in the grand Union demonstration of Thursday next. But a few days remain in which to rally the Union masses for the approaching contest at the ballot-box, and every earnest patriot should exert himself in this behalf. Let there be a general turn-out of all in favor of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, and the continuance of the war for the salvation of the Union.

THE TWENTY-NINTH.—On the 17th instant the Copperhead meeting in New York was attended, it is said, by one hundred thousand persons. Will not loyal Western Pennsylvania assemble *en masse* at the gathering of the Union hosts on the 29th in Allegheny city? The sentiment of the masses is all right, we know, but we desire that the friends of the Chicago nominees have a foretaste of the over whelming defeat they are sure to sustain in November next. Turn out.

Yesterday was the opening day at all the fashionable millinery establishments in New York—always a great event with the ladies. The rush to obtain "loves of bonnets" was very great, especially owing to the fact that the Italian Opera season commences on the 3d of next month. The new Parisian style of bonnet open behind, with a fancy lace curtain, are in market, but are supposed that they will not be much in vogue, owing to their utter lack of protection to the wearers from the rigors of the climate. The doctors are all in favor of the new fashions, so are the apothecaries, so are the undertakers, but other people are disposed to give them a wide berth.

Mr. John S. Hill, of Carrol township, a much esteemed and valuable citizen, died at Fredericktown, on the Monongahela river, about four miles above Brownsville, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. He had been called to the bedside of his father, who died of Dysentery, on the 10th, and while there was taken liberally with the same disease which terminated in his death. Few persons stood with a better name in business and social relations than Mr. Hill.—*Republican.*

According to the Chicago *Times* that city must be in a sweet condition. It announces one of its descriptive items thus:—There exists in this country, and in this city, one of two things—either a horrible sympathy with criminals and their crimes, or a miserably pusillanimous feeling as regards punishment."

THE Annual Conference of the Independent Methodists commenced their session at Professor Mattison's Church, New York, on Wednesday morning. The attendance is very numerous, and includes delegates from Cincinnati, Boston, Hartford, &c.

Personal.

A man calling himself Capt. R. C. Beckling, was arrested at the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday last, by order of Gen. Hovey. He has been in the city for some days exhibiting a patent Greek-fire shell of which he claims to be the inventor. It is charged that he is in complicity with the enemies of the Government—that his mission here is to act in concert with the Sons of Liberty. Since his arrest a hand-bill has been circulated in which to cover up his tracks. He professes to have authority to raise a Greek-fire battery from this State. The military commission now in session will probably investigate the matter.

The President has issued an order for the release of Mr. F. A. Mallison, from Fort Lafayette. Mr. Mallison, it will be remembered, was arrested on the 21st of May last for complicity with Mr. Joseph Howard, jr., in the production of the bogus proclamation. Mr. Howard was released about a month ago: since that time continuous efforts have been made by Mr. Mallison's friends to obtain his release also, but for some reason or other the consideration of his case was delayed by the authorities from time to time. Mr. Mallison owes his immediate release to the kind offices of Postmaster Lincoln, of Brooklyn, who, on a recent visit to Washington, personally brought the case to the attention of the President and Secretary of War.

"Nor' Wester," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, says: "The record of 1863 has not yet been brought to the light; but we all remember how Mr. VanWyck's committee ventilated the affidavits which proved the incomes of Messrs. Barney, Andrews and Dennison at something like $80,000 each for 1862. The profits of the District Attorneyship have been of almost incredible magnitude, and the Internal Revenue re-Publicans have fobbed princely sums out of the collections made by them—for the most insignificant per centages on the sums passing through their hands, swell their pay immensely. The latest evidence of profitable patriotism is furnished by Marshal Murray, who has saved time from his arduous public duties to inspect and purchase a thirty-thousand dollar "palatial residence" on Fifth Avenue, in the very hot-bed of fashion. Whether the indefatigable Marshall will be able to buy himself into the good graces of his neighbors and secure an *open sesame* to the salons which so thickly and dazzlingly bestud the locality where he has decided to squat, is becoming a social question among the Fifth Avenoodles. The ex-Harbor Master may find it a hard matter to anchor himself happily in so exclusive a fairway after having long prided himself consigning slave traders to Tophet and rich traitors to Fort Lafayette. *Nous verrons.*

A tent contractor and tent inspector, who were arrested in Philadelphia a few days since, by order of the Secretary of War, and taken to the Old Capitol prison, have been released, on giving bail to appear before a court martial.

The Dundee *Advertiser* circulates the following story: On one occasion a beggar wife, on receiving a gratuity from the Rev. John Skinner, of Longside, author of "Tullochgorum," said to him by way of thanks, "Oh, sir, I hoop that ye and a' your family will be in heaven an hour before us." "Well," said the Divine, "very much obliged to you only you need not have been so particular as to the time."

The Taunton *Gazette* learns that the Rev. Dr. Vail, formerly of Westerly, has been elected Bishop of Kansas, and will soon remove to Leavenworth.

Mr George Crow, of Monongahela City, familiarly known there as "Uncle George," is reported dead. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

On Tuesday night, after the performance at the Opera House in Cincinnati had closed, Mrs. Mary Gladstane retired to her room at the Gibson House to spend an hour or two in reading before she retired, but feeling somewhat fatigued lay down, placing her light on the bed near the wall. Sometime, overtook the little beautiful disciple of Melpomene, with her candle still burning. In a short time she was aroused by a burning sensation, and instantly thrusting forth her hand found the bed clothing on fire. The drowsy god still retained his command, and the light having been put out she fell asleep, only to be again aroused by the frightful fact that her life was in danger. A second time, and finally, the flames were subdued, without alarm, however, and for the third time the fair actress yielded to the sweets of sleep, now thoroughly satisfied that she was safe from the fiery arms of her frightful visitor. Lady Audley should hereafter take good care that the fate she wished upon "Robert" may not fall upon herself. Being burnt to death is not the most agreeable of all deaths imaginable, and although she may have selected it for her enemies, we earnestly hope the lady who personates her so admirably on the boards will refuse the flames to her play, and never enact the reality, making herself the victim.

Military Intelligence.

The old State Artillery, numbering some fifty old fashioned brass pieces, of diminutive calibre, have all been gathered on Capital Hill, Harrisburg, and will soon be sold. The proceeds of the sale will go towards the purchase of full complements of rifled cannon of the newest and best models for the State Guard. Among these old pieces are some that are in admirable order and are still very valuable. Two brass pieces, once the property of Marquis Lafayette, and Mexican pieces, captured by our forces during the campaign of 1847, will be preserved as relics.

There are now about 8,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, Illinois. They are at present guarded by two regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps and the 17th Pennsylvania. The health of the camp is exceedingly good, equal to that of the balance of the city, I should judge, and the prisoners are remarkably quiet, making but few attempts to escape of late. If they only knew when they were well off they would prefer Camp Douglas to the rebel army. They are well clothed and housed than their fellow traitors in the field. Many of our soldiers' families would be glad to fare as well as they in all these respects.

A meeting of the State Medical Board is called by Surgeon General Phillips, for next Monday, at the State House, Harrisburg, to continue in session three days for the purpose of examining candidates for the posts of Surgeons in Pennsylvania regiments. Physicians applying for examination must be in good health, and furnish satisfactory testimonials as to moral character, &c. The Medical Board consists of the following named gentlemen: Surgeon General Jos. A. Phillips, President; Dr. Wm. Dock, of Harrisburg; Dr. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, The fourth member of the Board has not, as yet, been appointed.

Brigadier General O. S. Ferry is now in Harrisburg. He has just been placed in command of a new military district in this department, under Major General D. M. Couch, embracing the region of country between the Laurel Hill range of mountains on the west, and the Wilkamsport and Elmira Railroad and the Susquehanna River, from Williamsport to the intersection of the Blue Mountains to the Maryland line on the east, embracing some seven thousand square miles, with headquarters at Bedford.

A Military Commission, now in Harrisburg for the trial of certain offenses in General Ferry's military district, is organized as follows: Brigadier General O. S. Ferry, United States Volunteers, President; Colonel C. M. Prevost, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain J. Q. Pfeiffer, 2d/24 Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Francis Wessels, Judge Advocate.

The Fashions—Opening of Fall and Winter Millinery in New York—The Latest Paris Novelty—A Good Word for Fashion.

Friday the milliners of New York exhibited their Fall and Winter style of bonnets, turbans, jockey and other hats; and the show was as fine as usual.

The most prominent feature of the exhibition was an entire change in the shape of ladies' hats. The large crown and front are to be worn no longer. There are no more capes, nor masses of trimming; and the body of the hat is reduced nearly or quite one-half.

The new style of hat is a novelty; it combines the qualities of a head dress and bonnet; is adapted to the style in which the hair is now generally worn; and will no doubt be popular with the ladies.

The materials generally used are the same as in other years—silk and velvet, with some satin.

The change of fashion has in this case proved a real blessing to the public, if new hats must necessarily take the place of those now worn. The present goods have doubled within a year, and the value of ladies' hats of the dimensions which ruled last winter, would have placed a good article in the reach of dressy ladies of the masses.

There is little that is new in colors. Black, white, green, and blue, and all regular colors are employed. The first is a shade of green and another of violet, both of which are pretty.

The style does not admit of much trimming; the sloping crown is now bounded by a very small brim, and even the amount of lace trimming is reduced.

There is a decided novelty in trimming. Small birds, originally from borneo, but prepared in Paris, with beautiful plumage, are to be used among other ornaments.

The styles of Madame Ferrero, No. 5 Great Jones street, and Mrs. Davidson, No. 18 University Place, were particularly admired, as well as those of Mrs. Lovett, No. 753 Broadway.

Furs and velvets, scotch caps and feathers will be in vogue, owing to their utter lack of protection to the wearers from the rigors of the climate. The doctors are all in favor of the new fashions, so are the apothecaries, so are the undertakers, but other people are disposed to give them a wide berth.

A bank recently opened at Oil City, Pa., under the title of the "Oil City Banking House," suddenly collapsed a couple of weeks since. The acting managers of the institution left between two days for parts unknown, carrying with them a large amount of deposits, as well as failing to redeem the wild-cat currency which they had put in circulation. The following were the officers announced: J. H. Klubbie, of Warren, Ohio, President; E. G. Booth, of Erie county, Pa., Secretary; J. Squire, of Youngstown, Ohio, Treasurer; Directors—M. McCarty, Grove Fenton, J. O. Antisdale; C. Ames, Cashier. Mr. Squire wrote a note to the Cleveland *Leader* disclaiming any connection with the concern. Antisdale was arrested and held to bail.

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON ON THE SUPREMACY OF CHRIST.

Preached in the 1st Baptist Church Sunday evening, September 11th, by the pastor, S. G. CHACE.

TEXT.—"The Father loveth the Son and hath given all things into his hand."—*John* 3:35.

We give that part of the discourse which refers to the state of the country. After showing the bearing of his subject upon individual life, and life in social relationship, the speaker proceeded to say that all things which pertain to hand. All governments, all nationalities, the affairs of this world are placed in Christ's all sources of power among men are under His control, and are subject to His will and to His disposal. Christ is in all this world's history. Human history whether secular or ecclesiastical, in order to be understood, must be studied in the light of Christianity. All the events of the past—all the revolutions in social and in national life—the overthrow and utter extinction of some, and the upbuilding and stability of other kingdoms and governments, have not only been under the guiding and forming hand of Christ, but have been so controlled by Him as to issue in the unfolding of his own purpose of grace, and in establishing His own spiritual supremacy among men. Such, I am confident, will be the consummation of the revolution in our own country. That Christ, as King in Israel, or supreme in all events, has this nation in his charge and keeping—that it was planted, guarded, and succoured by His hand from the time the Mayflower touched our shores till the present hour—and that He is in this conflict shaping and controlling this mighty struggle, so that its issue shall, in some most signal manner, conduce to the highest interest not of the monopolies, not of the aristocracies, not of the "privileged few," but of the great masses of the people—the "middle class," so called—yet which constitute the great undercurrent and hope of our nation's life, no one who believes in Christianity, who believes in its final triumph over all forms of evil and oppression, can for a moment entertain a serious doubt.

We are called upon by the solemn proclamation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to acknowledge Divine Providence in the "signal success" and "glorious achievement" of our armies in their recent victories, and to render thanksgiving to Him in whose "hands are the destinies of nations," (we ought to be thankful for a President who can and dare utter such sentiments,) for "preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels, who have been waging a civil war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow."

This proclamation not only implies, but most distinctly states the truth that God is not an idle spectator of this scene—that he does not sit in the heavens passively, uninterested in and unconnected with this surging tide of conflict—but that *He is in this revolution*—that these mighty achievements and successes are due to His agency, and His all-controlling hand. Now this position must be based on the supposition that these victories are on the side of the truth and of the right. Either they who originated this gigantic rebellion and who carry it on with such unparalelled brutal ferocity are in the right—and we who oppose it, and the thousands upon thousands of noble men who have laid down their lives in the war—for we are right and they are wrong. Is that question difficult of solution? Let us see.

Whoever at this period of the contest, with all that light has thrown on the real animus of the rebellion denies that the perpetuation and never-to-be-yielded guarantee that that most malignant element of bondage which has bound so many millions of human beings in its chains is the one overmastering cause of the rebellion, (I do not mean the only alleged cause—the one assigned,) which all the others would have been insufficient for the purpose—and with which they are more of the nature of pretexts than causes, I say, whoever denies this is either inexcusably ignorant or given over to the most wanton prevarication and falsehood. And there we leave them; for with either class, argument even to demonstration is useless. But in the language of that noble patriot and statesman who still holds with firm grasp the helm in this storm, "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." We adopt that declaration as truth in all its length, its breadth, its heighth and its depth. We adopt it in its vast sweep of generalization, all the perverse construings and twistings of Scripture made by a bishop Hopkins, or a Fuller, D. D., or any other D. D., blind interpreters of the Bible to the blind, notwithstanding.

The issue is, therefore, direct and plain. It is Government based on that inhuman wrong as its "chief corner-stone," (see Confederate Vice President Stephens' speech) which inaugurated the rebellion, which, spurning at the beginning all overtures of conciliation and compromise, would have actually begun war, on the one hand—or it is Government based on the great principles of human rights—those principles which underlie and adhere in Christianity, that constitutes the substratum and essence of all Christ's teachings—which accepted that issue thus forced upon it. However far the first two years of the war were from prosecuting the struggle on that clearly drawn line—and we were certainly far enough—it is cause for rejoicing that at the present there is no ground for uncertainty on that point. The lesson was costly in blood and treasure, but it has been well learned and most gloriously improved.

Now it is not surprising to me that God will own the principles of His own word. It is not surprising that He will side, or has manifestly sided with those who have avowedly and without reserve sided with Him and with his unchangeable Truth. How long before He shall grant unto us the full success of which human foresight can determine. It is one of those "secret things which belong unto the Almighty." But that it *will come*—is as sure as that God is Sovereign.

There are those who, affecting great horror at the blood shed in this war, who yet carry concealed weapons—those weapons I suppose, are whining "peace, peace," when there is *no* peace. I mean no lasting peace—no peace upon which God could smile or grant His benediction. Peace could be had doubtless by this whole mighty North bowing down to the Slave Power, by yielding all that power demands, and basely surrendering all the principles involved in this contest, a peace which would declare that all the precious blood so copiously poured out—all the treasure expended in sacrifices made—the hearts torn and lacerated by grief and loss—the thousands of homes darkened and made desolate and the whole land filled with fears and mourning for the slain—that all this had been done and borne in a bad cause and for an ignoble end. A peace, I say, might be had at such a price. But what a price! A peace which would make Hell laugh and Heaven weep! "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased" by the shame of eternal infamy? A million freemen, with bosoms bared to the shots of treason, answer, "*No!*"

Besides, that chief conspirator, in whom is concentrated all that is meant by "the Confederacy," whose will is supreme and whose word is law, backed by bayonets, has declared again and again that to him the ultimatum is "separation and independence or annihilation." Well, if nothing else will do—if this is the issue and only issue presented—if we must come to that, we have nothing to do but accept the proffer, only with the order of it reversed, "annihilation first, independence" afterward. Awful as this may sound to sensitive ears, it must be remembered it is their conditional not ours. Indeed, it would seem to me, that is, after all, the quickest route to an honorable, permanent peace, and the cheapest. With such an ultimatum I should deem myself unworthy of the name by birth—false to my position—false to my manhood—false to Christianity and to my God—did I stand here and counsel anything else but peace through victory! Such a peace, alone, I apprehend would be permanent—permanent through ages to come. A peace which would twine the olive branch around the Sword, and extract from the dust in which treason had trailed it—cleansed from the blood-stains of the enslaved, its ample folds, as it floats over an undivided republic and far off upon the sea, proclaiming and guaranteeing liberty to all, is the kind of peace which the blood of our sons, brothers and fathers demand of this crisis. It will come. And when her angel form descends she will be hailed by acclamations of joy and rejoicing from every part of our redeemed and glorified republic.

General Intelligence.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says that many of the cotton mills in Bristol county will partially, if not wholly, suspend operations in a few weeks, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring cotton.

New Hampshire newspapers have dwindled in number from forty to twenty-nine.

The Illinois State Agricultural Fair was held at Decatur last week and was very successful. Seventeen thousand dollars were realized from all sources, which paid all expenses and leaves between three and four thousand dollars in the treasury. Besides this, the sale of the same amount was realized by the Sanitary Fair, which was held at the same time and place, principally from refreshments and donations.

The mortality of Chicago during the past month has been greater than ever before, except in cholera years, the deaths numbered 449, an increase of 158 over the corresponding month of of 1863. Of this number 264 were under five years of age.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writing from New York relative to the Typographical Union, says: "Now there is not a "Union" man employed on our leading dailies. The *Evening Post* turned them all adrift last Spring, but paid the new tariff of rates; the *Times* and *Tribune* have brought in printers from the country; the *World* has put eight female printers at the case; the *Independent* also employs women. And, by the way, this field of employment for women, although not new will no doubt prove a novelty to you in Boston, is a decided novelty in New York. The women can make from $10 to $15 per week, and are neat handed compositors. They are employed on day work exclusively, of course. It cannot exceed twenty-five to fifty per cent. The prospects of business are fair; the best goods command readiest sales; but a disposition to resist the payment of exorbitant prices is already observed.

A company has been formed in Cincinnati for the purpose of manufacturing a gutta percha substitute for leather. The material is said to be cheaper, more durable, and not affected by water.

According to the Chicago *Times* that city must be in a sweet condition. It announces one of its descriptive items thus:—There exists in this country, and in this city, one of two things—either a horrible sympathy with criminals and their crimes, or a miserably pusillanimous feeling as regards punishment."

THE Annual Conference of the Independent Methodists commenced their session at Professor Mattison's Church, New York, on Wednesday morning. The attendance is very numerous, and includes delegates from Cincinnati, Boston, Hartford, &c.

City Intelligence.

House of Refuge.

On Friday last the Managers of the House of Refuge permitted those in charge of the young girls confined there to take them out for a walk in the afternoon. We learn from a gentleman who was present that the girls enjoyed the exercise in the open air in a high degree, and that during the hour thus spent the best of order was maintained, and that no one made the slightest attempt at escape. We understand that the practice of taking the inmates of this institution out to enjoy a ramble in the open air during the pleasant fall weather will be repeated often. This is right, and will have a salutary effect, both upon the health and morals of the girls and boys placed there for reformation. We doubt the propriety of solitary confinement even for grown people; but children should never be cooped up, either under the paternal roof or in reformatory institutions. After the return of the girls from their pleasant stroll, Mr. Sherratt, a well known teacher of music, who happened to be present, sang a number of pieces, in which the girls joined, many of them evincing more than ordinary talent for music. We are not aware whether music is taught in the Refuge; but if it is not, steps should be at once taken to introduce it.

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Co.

We desire to direct attention to the notice of this Oil Company, which will be found in another column. The Company's lands are located in Western Virginia, embracing about one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which are suitable for boring purposes. Its location is amongst the best in Western Virginia, being in the proximity of the noted Horsneck wells, five in number. The Company has been organized by electing Mr. J. Painter President, E. S. Ward, Secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable business men, and we hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest pay attention.

The Empress Eugenie—Her Toilet, Her Diamonds, &c.

(Paris Correspondence Montreal Herald.)

Since the splendid days of Louis XIV, the grandiose palace created by him has seen no spectacles so brilliant as the wonderful affair of last Saturday, got up by the Empress in honor of Queen Isabella's husband. Don Francisquez de Assises, first cousin of his wife, to whom, in spite of the abhorrence with which she regarded him, Louis Phillippe contrived to get the young queen married by her mother, reached Bordeaux on the 16th, and was magnificently received by the authorities of the region, escorted to Paris by persons sent by the Emperor, reached St. Cloud on the 17th, and was received by the Emperor, Empress and little Prince, with great ceremony at the foot of the great staircase Next day hosts and guests went to the Tuileries where the King held a reception. The Empress was dressed in a vaporous robe of white tulle, with the imperial mantle, and wore a diadem of diamonds so bright as really to dazzle the eyes; the famous "regent," the most splendid of the crown diamonds of France, blazing just like a little sun just over her brow.

With her splendid array of toilette and jewels, and her white veil, like a mist, floating over her unrivaled shoulders, she looked every whit as ethereally lovely as she did when her remarkable beauty, and still more remarkable grace, first enthralled the heart of her imperial adorer. So beautiful did she look that night, and so splendid was the general *coup d'oeil*, that no one paid the slightest heed to the performances, admirable though they were, with the exception of the King, who was evidently enchanted with the brilliance of the stage effects, and the little Prince, who had never before been allowed to assist at such a performance, and who, wearing for the first time the order of the Golden Fleece sent him by Queen Isabella, was in the seventh heaven of excitement and delight, and followed every detail of scenery, gesture, and music, with the most wrapt attention. The Empress, more than any other woman, has her good and her bad (almost) days. At time she looks plain, ugly; at other times she looks positively a mixture of Peri, Fairy, Saint, and Syren, making up the strangest, most bewitching *ensemble* it is possible to imagine.

On that evening, possibly from the immense satisfactions of her pride and vanity in receiving her eldevant sovereign as her equal and her guest, in the eyes of an admiring universe, it is certain that she looked wonderfully lovely, with her white skin almost whiter than her dress, the faint roses on her cheeks (excessively pretty, whether due to nature or art), her floating drapery seemingly scattered over with diamonds and pearls, and the dazzling crown above her lovely hair. So perfectly well aware was she, or her admiring husband, or both, of the marvellous beauty of her appearance that evening, that the great State Carriage—all glass and gilding—in which she went to and from the opera, was lighted up inside, by some ingenious introduction of lights in the roof, so that her beautiful Majesty was as distinctly visible to all parts of Paris as she passed along, as though in broad daylight.

This curious little fact (an invention never seen before) may serve as an excellent illustration of the Emperor's way of silently appealing to the feelings and sympathies of this capital. In whatever interests him the Parisians must quietly be given their share. Seeing that the Empress was looking unexpectedly and radiantly beautiful, the Imperial Carriage was lighted inside in such a way as to bring her out into splendid relief, in order that Paris may look into the carriage and share the Emperor's admiration of his wife, in regard to whom he is all the more sensitive and exacting because she is not of royal birth.

Trade in Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem," says the British Consul, in his last year's report to the Foreign-office, "is the least commercial or industrial city I know." British trade is represented by one English tradesman, who keeps a store for English upholstery, drapery, and fancy goods. The population of the city is computed at 15,000, rather more than half of them Jews; the rest are Moslems and Christians. The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap and "Jerusalem ware," this latter consisting of crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made mostly at Bethlehem, and sold to the pilgrims, who annually flock to the holy city to the number of about 6,000. The population of the entire Sandjak, or province, is estimated at 200,000, of whom 160,000 are Mahommedans. Owing to the absence of good roads and the insecurity arising from the predatory tribes of Beduins inhabiting the outskirts of the district, but who could easily be kept in check, vast and fertile plains lie waste or are but partially and poorly cultivated; factories are not to be met with, and no mines are worked, though it is believed that sulphur, bitumen, and rock salt abound on the shores of the Dead Sea. The principal, if not the only imports from England are cotton goods, and some colonials, but the former have much diminished since the cotton crisis; it is calculated that three hundred bales of these goods, of the value of £16,000, annually find their way here. The exports are olive oil and grain. Very little is done in cotton culture, what is raised being of inferior quality and consumed on the spot; but it is believed that many parts of the country cotton to a large extent might be successfully cultivated, with good seed and proper instructions and implements given to the peasantry. The vegetable produce is barely sufficient for local requirements. Jaffa is the port through which Jerusalem deals with foreign countries. The trade of Jaffa experienced a considerable increase in 1863; the quantity of cotton exported rose from 55,0.0 lbs in 1862 to nearly ten times the amount in 1863, with a prospect of this again being trebled or quadrupled in 1864. This was doubtless owing to the interest exercised. The merchants who operated in cotton made a profit of about 25 per cent. There are regular lines of French, Austrian and Russian steamers, all doing well, and very often large quantities of goods have to be left behind for want of room; but only one English steamer visited Jaffa in 1863. The exports exceeded £200,000; of she imports no statistics are kept. The consul reports a telegraphic line in course of formation by the Government betwen Beyrout and Jaffa, thence to be carried on to Alexandria.

WANTED.

AN AGENT WANTED

FOR THE SALE OF

Col. Baxter's Patent Knapsack Suppor. ters.

An article new in the greatest demand by soldiers enlisting in the Union army. It preserves health, lessens fatigue, and, hence, increases confidence; it prevents cutting under the arms and cannot sag down upon the small of the back, even when loaded with the heaviest sack. Until recent increased facilities have been introduced in the manufacturing, the demand for these articles in the East has been greater than the supply.

A rare chance for a thorough active business man is here offered. No capital, but unquestionable references required. Preference will be given to an *honorably discharged veteran.* Address, for two days,

W. C. BAXTER,
se23-2t Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—

A SITUATION AS

Book-keeper or Assistant Book-keeper,

by a young man who is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., at this office. se22 3t

WANTED.—A Situation as BOOK-KEEPER or SALESMAN by an experienced business man, speaking the English, German and French languages. Satisfactory references given. Address "R. A. S.," Commercial Office. se19-1w

WANTED—

AGENTS,

To sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct; workmanship superior. Price from $3 to $10 per 100. A sample medal or pin, either in yellow or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANION,
Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. se16-2w

WANTED—TEN LABORERS, to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to WM. H. MACKEY,
175 Liberty street.
Je28:tf

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEA NOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20:1md

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. CROWTHERS & CO., in the Photographic business, 66 Federal street, Allegheny city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by S. P. BENNETT, with whom all accounts of the establishment must be settled.

R. CROWTHERS & CO.,
S. P. BENNETT.

Allegheny City, Sept. 21, 1864. se22-3t

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; net $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double rubber set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
ETTIE HENDERSON,
as the FRENCH SPY. Positively last night of her engagement.
WM. HENDERSON as Charles De Moor.
THIS EVENING, Schiller's ever popular tragedy of
THE ROBBERS OF BOHEMIA.
Charles De Moor.....Wm. Henderson
Double Dance.....Misses Sylvester and Jennie.
Song.....Fannie Burt.
To conclude with the French Military Drama entitled the
FRENCH SPY.
Ettie Henderson in three characters.
In rehearsal—Ticket of Leave Man.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

LAKE & Co.'s
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
The Model Exhibition of America for 1864.
THE SUPERB FORTY-HORSE TEAM
AND DOLPHIN CHARIOT!
constituting the most dashing and brilliant equipage ever attached to a traveling or stationary Exhibition. The Car, which is of solid steel, magnificently carved and adorned and driven by HENRY DERF, will precede the grand cortege into each place of exhibition; the uniformed Band, under the direction of Professor HERMAN LUDWIG, meanwhile awakening the musical echoes with exquisite harmony.
A CHALLENGE OF
$10,000!
Deposited in the First National Bank of Cincinnati, as thus widely promulgated, that we have
THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT,
THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES,
THE BEST EDUCATED MULES,
And, beyond any other establishment, the most brilliant
GALAXY OF STARS!
Will exhibit at Allegheny City, MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864.
Location—East Common and Ohio street.
Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1864.
Location—Red Lion Lots.
Performance Day and Evening.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under ten years of age.....25 cents.
se19-12t

MASONIC HALL.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Monday, September 26th,
Return of the Favorites.
SAM. SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,
Brass Band and Burlesque Opera Troupe
THE HEROS OF A HEMISPHERE,
THE GREAT IRON CLADS.
Will appear as above, introducing an entire new programme, not yet copied by their many imitators. Remember the date, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
SAM. SHARPLEY, Manager.
FRANK GILLEY, Agent. se19-2w

M. DE LONG'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy,
NO. 98 FOURTH STREET.
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Gents' evening class, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 12 P. M. Masters and misses' class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 4 p. m. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores. se23ew

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same se28:1y

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 156 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glengross' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 498 Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
No. 84 Market street.
se16

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
September 17th, 1864.
ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m.
JAS. M. CHRISTY,
se17-2w Treasurer.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it a paying to the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2mdaw

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures, rates, No. 219 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McClelly & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John H. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls.	Rye Whisky, 2 years old.	
10 "	"	5 "
50 "	Pure Brandy.	
100 "	Rectified Whiskey.	
20 "	Port Wine.	
10 "	Blackberry Brandy.	
10 "	Cherry "	
15 "	Madera Wine.	
10 "	Cherry Wine.	
10 "	Holland Gin.	
5 "	Jamaica Rum.	au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAILSEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
50,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. S. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON.
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
in1 Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S
Je22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
se22 GEO. R. HUGHES

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W. S. HAVEN,
BLANK AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEEBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23:1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for Iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common. Allegheny city. 1d4

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TTO HELMOLD 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street, Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act of the National Currency, united the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that the business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors as before.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
Jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh26:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, AND PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, to good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
Prices Low. Terms Cash. BIRMINGHAM, Pa.
Jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipe; Blacksmith's Anvils, Hub Rings and Supercharging Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Blinds; Bolts, Spikes and all Wrought Iron made to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
se7-y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Iron mestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Cast Oil Barrels and Stills; Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se7 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

GROCERIES—

15 hhds.	N. O. Sugar.
20 "	P. R. do.
75 "	Cuba do.
100 bbls.	Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 "	A and B Coffee.
175 "	Syrup, assorted brands.
75 "	N. O. Molasses.
125 bags	Rio Coffee.
25 "	Rice.
200 half chests	Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
200 boxes	10's, 16's and Navy Tobacco.
30 bbls.	Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs	N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au30 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed at public sale, at the Court house, on SATURDAY, October 8th, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, late of Thomas Bell, deceased, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the north-west corner of Water and Shore streets, having a front on Water street of thirty feet, and running back, preserving the same width, toward Front street, ninety feet.

The improvements are a three story brick building, thirty feet by ninety feet, containing Forges, Blowers for same, Screw Cutting Machine, Shafting, &c., &c. The building is comparatively new and well adapted for either Warehouse or manufacturing purposes.

Terms: cash.
JOHN M. KENNEDY,
Trustee.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M'Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, S. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
Jy19-1y 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboat and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANNESTE,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.	
ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
D. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. SPERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	I. McCREERY,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors.	
WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
WM. HARKNESS,	HARMAR DENNY,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REUBEN MILLER,	JOHN S. DEVINNEY,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

se6 3:02

**

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
sa6lo

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

		Bids.	Ask'd.	Sales
11,000	U. S. 5-20 (coup. off)	103¾	....	....
1,000	" 10-40	....	99	....
10,000	" Cert. of Indebt	94¼	....	....
5,000	"	95	....	....
500	Connellsville 6s	....	84	....
5,000	"	83	....	....
10	Shs. Pittsburgh Ins. Co.	....	33	....
150	Ally Valley R. R.	....	11	....
100	" Connellsville	12	....	....
8	" (Int.)	....	14	....
50	" "	....	13½	....
10	" "	....	12½	....
50	Ally & Man. R. W.	....	62	....
20	" M. & M. Bank	62½	....	....
5	" Allegheny "	....	59¾	....
6	" " "	....	60	....
100	" Dalzell	....	13¾	....
100	" Ally & Pitts.	....	13	....
100	" "	....	12	....
25	" Columbia	....	10¾	....
10	" "	....	90	....
100	" Ohio Valley	....	1¾	....
500	" Steel a	....	1¾	....
50	" Federal	....	1¾	....
40	" "	....	1¾	....
100	" Horse Neck	1	....	....
75	" Whitely	....	....	....
100	" Fayette	....	¾	....
100	" Cherry Run Cen	....	1.70	....
900	" " "	....	1¾	....
200	" " "	....	1¾	....
100	" Phillips	....	7	....
100	" "	....	6¾	....
100	" "	¾	....	....
100	" "	6	....	....
35	" Noble & Delem'r	15	....	....
100	" Merchants	....	¾	....

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

BANKS. Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
1 Second National	108	
100 Third National	108	
100 Fourth National	....	
50 Exchange	73¾	Div. May 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Citizens	73	" " "
50 Pittsburgh	69	" " "
50 Allegheny	60	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	87	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	60	" " 4 "
50 M. & M	61	" " 4 "
50 First National, Ally	100	" " $3.75
50 First National, Birm	100	" " $4.00
100 Manchester Saving	99¾	" " 4 ⅌ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	....	Div. June $6.00
62 Western	34½	" May $2.50
100 Monongahela	32	" " $3.00
60 Eureka	30½	" " $4.00
60 Pittsburgh	34¾	" Aug. $4.00
50 Allegheny	9	" July $1.00
25 People's	20	" " $1.00
50 Penn	....	....
RAILROADS.		
50 Monongahela	63¼	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	64	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Hand Street	50	Div. July 1 ⅌ ct.
50 Mechanic street	57	....
25 Birmingham	57	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	11	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	73¾	....
100 Fort Wayne	107½	Div. Aug. 2¾ ⅌ ct.
100 Cleveland	110½	No Div.
50 Connellsville	48	....
50 do (interest)	....	....
50 Steubenville	10¾	....
50 Chartiers	66	....
50 Hempfield	74	....
50 Ally & Manch ter.	65	....
25 Birmingham	41½	....
50 Citizens	90	....
BANK.		
50 Pittsburgh	88½	Div. July $2 50
25 Allegheny	....	" May $1 00
25 Birmingham	70¾	" June 5 ⅌ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	12	⅌ ct.
10 North American	....	....
10 Daizell	10	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	12½	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
100 Columbia	10¾	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
5 Iron City	....	....
2 Horse Neck	1¾	....
8 Stella	1¾	....
8 Federal	1¾	....
20 Active	....	....
5 Whitely Creek	....	....
8 Fayette	¾	....
5 Story	2¾	....
4 Fiem'gs Blood farm	4¾	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
10 Olmstead	6	....
10 Kyd farm	....	....
10 Phenix	....	....
" Phillips	7	....
" Ohio Valley	1¾	....
" El Dorado	2¾	....
" Cherry Run Central	1¾	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	....
50 Monongahela Navig'n	40	Div. July $2 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 6s	90	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	....	do do
do 6s	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	....	do do do
do 6's	....	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7s	106	do April and Oct.
do 6s	....	do do and July.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	83½	do Feby and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	....	....
Ali. Co. County 6's	96¾	....
Pitt tp. County 6's	80	....

FRIDAY, September 23.

—We hear of numerous small sales of Oil stocks, but chiefly of the cheaper, non-dividend paying class.

Columbia is neglected and is offered as low as 90 without tempting buyers so far as we can learn. It looks like a very good investment at that figure, paying the monthly dividends of generally five per cent.

Dalzell was offered freely at 10, but we hear of no sales except at auction or one small lot. It is quoted a shade lower in Philadelphia: Oil Basin sold at 12.

—At Philadelphia yesterday, in Coal Oil shares there was less doing, and the market was dull and lower, with sales of Irving at 7¾; McClintock, 6¾; McIlmenny, 7¼; and Dalzell at 10.

—Gold continues to decline in the New York market. It is down to 215—this is a low figure compared with the rate at which it has ruled for the past year. The shipment of gold and silver of all denominations, by the last steamer, according to yesterday's *Times*, is only $932,000. The supply of merchant bills made the last week against domestic produce is over $5,000,000 in currency, to which about $1,000,000 may be added as drawn against 5-20 and other United States stocks. We see no present signs of an increased export demand for gold on account of the panic in the London Money market. On the contrary, we believe the disposition will be to reduce American balances in that quarter, and to withhold mercantile remittances to England and the Continent generally for a further important decline in Gold and Exchange. The feeling is in this direction on the additional news from Sheridan's great victory and a careful canvass of its important consequences, upon the early successful close of the war. We are not disposed to claim too much credit for our importing houses, in respect to the state of their accounts on the other side, particularly as we know that opinions on 'Change are in conflict on the subject, but the weight of evidence is altogether against any pressing engagements which demand remittances without reference to the currency for exchange. The panic pressure for assistance to the London market has very little to do with our regular trade with Europe. And this pressure can draw nothing more from our banking houses, for their balances are already on the other side. A rumor is on the streets that some of their number essayed to make up a round million in gold for shipment *for effect* by the *Scotia*, the list being headed with $400,000 by an English house in Wall street, but the scheme failed for want of the required amount of self-sacrificing assistance.

—The New York *Post* of yesterday evening says: "In the absence of any trustworthy news of importance, the bears have this morning revived the rumors of the immediate issue of a new Government loan, and such are the feverish irritability and apprehensive incertitude of the public mind that symptoms resembling those of a panic have more than once appeared, and as there has been no bull interest strong enough to resist the downward pressure, the natural consequence has been a general disinclination to buy speculative securities."

—The notes of the national banks continue to come out in a flood as fast as they can be printed. The chances are that 3,000 000 more of them will be on the market before November, and as they return from the army and country payments to accumulate here, the issuing banks will be made to feel the difference between paying out and redeeming. Their greenback supply will be pretty severely tested. It will be borne in mind that the legal tender 5s now being supplanted by the compound notes are available to redeem bank notes, which the compound notes are not. There will be nothing soon to redeem national notes with but greenbacks. Some of them are already prepared for the issuance of the change, paration may not save the noteholder.

—The news from England is of a continued upward tendency in money, and it was feared that the next rate would be nine per cent. This causes a great depression in stocks, and Consols were lower than at any time since the Italian war.

— Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston yesterday were as follows:

Central	50	Minnesota	35
Franklin	47½	Rockland	6
Hancock	11	French Creek	½
Huron	28	National	—
Isle Royal	15	Aztec	1½
Copper Falls	—		

—The Philadelphia *News*, in speaking of the West Virginia Oil region, says:

The West Virginia Oil region is said to be a very rich one, and there are doubtless localities within that State where the yield of oil is

about the same as it is in Northern Ohio to the acre. It is a notorious fact that much more than half the titles to land offered in that State are absolutely worthless, and the men who buy stock in the companies formed on them will have a good time when they come to put improvements on them, and the rightful owner politely asks them to vacate and make return of whatever revenue may have been derived from their workings. We are cognizant of the fact that in one of the counties of West Virginia the larger portion of the land is held by a single person as the representative of others, and that although he has not sold an acre, or granted a lease, there are persons offering the same lands for sale. The country abounds with adventurers, who will sell the land of any man, provided they can find customers to believe in THEIR title. It is enough, we presume, to say to people with spare cash, "look out."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, September 24, 1864. }

Business continues to drag along slowly. The demand being pretty much local, of course the sales were for local purposes. The weather during the week was pleasant. Our rivers are on the decline, with over five feet water in the channel. Business on the landing was not very active, Freights to the various points were not plenty. Our boats, however, have adopted a rule among themselves to load in turn. In this way they soon pick up a trip. The Julia, from Zanesville, had a heavy cargo, principally flour and grain, consigned to the Eastern markets by rail. The Columbia, from St. Louis, was due last night. She will be found at the landing this morning. She will have dispatch for St. Louis. The Glide No. 3 is the packet for Cincinnati this day. The Lizzie Martin is announced for the same port. The Silver Cloud No. 3 is the St. Louis packet for this day. Passengers will bear this in mind. The Julia will cut loose for Zanesville this afternoon. Among the sales we note the following:

FLOUR—The market yesterday was not active, and the sales made were in a small way. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the largest portion of the receipts goes East by rail. Among the sales were the following: 100 bbls extra at $10 25@10 50, and sales of 150 bbls extra family at $11 25@11 50. Country lots were sold at various prices.

OIL MEAL—Was unchanged and sales of 7 tons at $70 per ton. The stock on hand is not large.

GRAIN—The receipts are on the increase of certain descriptions, and Oats, especially, were offered more freely. A sale was made of 1,000 bu at depot at 88c, and 300 bu at the same fleures; sales were made from store at 90@92c. Barley was steady and sales of 150 bu at $2. The Corn market was tolerably active; sales of 2,000 bu at $1 50, and sales from store at the usual advance. Wheat was unchanged.

HAY—The market was steady, with a fair demand; sales of 10 loads at the scales at $38@45 per ton.

SALT—Market steady, prices looking up; sales of 200 bbls at $2 20@2 30 on arrival.

APPLES—The receipts were in excess of the demand, prices were irregular; sales of 40 bbls at $2 50, and 60 do at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Were firm, with a good demand; sales of 6 bbls at .5c per dozen.

BUTTER—The market did not appear so firm. The receipts are fully in the increase; we note sales of 3,000 lbs of choice roll at 40c.

CIDER—New cider is beginning to arrive; we note sales of 10 bbls at $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market contains ample supply; sales of 35 bbls Neshan ocks at $4 00; 10 bbls Jersey sweet potatoes at $6 50.

ONIONS—The market contains an ample supply; sales 50 bush at $2 75 ⅌ bush.

PEACHES—The receipts have fallen off; we note sales of 250 bxs at $3@4 ⅌ box.

COFFEE—The market was not active; prices tend downward; sales 50 sks Rio at 50c.

MOLASSES—Orleans was steady, but unchanged; sales 120 bbls at $1 25 ⅌ gallon.

SUGAR—Is steady at previous prices; Orleans ranges from 26@27c. The stock on hand is not large.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good demand; sales 50 bxs of choice at 25@26c.

BACON—The market was steady, but not very active. The sales were in a small way for local purposes; prices were unchanged.

WHISKY—The market is about as unsettled as ever; City rectified was held at $1 85@1 90.

HIGHWINES—Command $1 80 ⅌ gallon.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
10x13 to 12x16	6 85	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 80	"
15x24 to 16x24	8 65	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x26	10 10	"
12x30 to 24x30	11 50	"
20x44 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x34	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	14 00	"
10x13 to 12x16	15 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
20x46 to 26x48	24 00	"
20x54 to 30x46	28 80	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Sept 24.

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I C—10x14	$25 00
I X—10x14	31 00
I C—12x12	27 50
I X—12x12	32 50
I C—11x10	28 00
I C—14x20	35 00

BLOCK TIN ⅌ lb.

Block Tin	72c	Bar	75c
Zinc Sheets	20c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Sept. 24, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$ 5 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 50
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

September 24, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@52
Harness	50@51
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ⅌ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ⅌ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, 4 months	65
Copper Bottoms, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Sept. 24, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	15 @15½
Dry Flint Hides	25 @26

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Sept. 24, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ⅌ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

New York Wool Sales.

September 22.

Wool—The only feature of interest we have to note in this staple since our last is the public sale of yesterday which proved a good sale; it was well attended and full prices were realized. The particulars are as follows: 5,000 lbs XXX and XXX Ohio and Virginia at $1 01: 25,000 lbs do do at $1; 5,000 lbs X do $1; 35,000 lbs do at $1 01; 10,000 lbs X Ohio at 98c; 5,000 lbs No. 2 Ohio (ex), 10,000 lbs No. 1 do 98c; 10,000 XX and XXX West Virginia $1; 55,000 lbs XX and XXX Ohio $1 03; 2,000 lbs No. 2 Ohio 98c; 2,800 lbs No. 3 $1 02; 4,000 lbs medium 96c; 7,500 lbs XX and XXX Ohio $1; 5,000 lbs fine fleeces 89½c; 6,000 lbs X 92½c; 2,000 lbs No. 2 Ohio $1; 4,000 lbs No. 1 $1 03½; 500 lbs X N. Y. 98½; 5,000 lbs XX and XXX Ohio 92½; 140 lbs do 91½; 10 bales low unwashed fleeces 61c; 5,000 lbs half washed and unwashed at 65½; 6,000 lbs Ohio X $1 01, and 7 bales fine Penn. $1 01; 20 bales Lambs pulled 80½; 10 bales fine Mestizo 46; 5 bales do 42; 5 bales Cape wool 42½; 5 bales do 53½; 10 bales do 50, and 10 bales superfine Cape 63½.

Ohio Wool Trade.

For the past two week there have been no transactions in wool in Northern Ohio to note. Some lots of wool are now offered by speculators who have held about as long as their "paper" will permit. Such lots can be had at about $1 05, but not under this figure. In New York, during last week, there was a little more life exhibited in the market than has been for some time before that, but prices remained unchanged hands. The range for Ohio wools was from $1 10 to $1 15, but holders mostly refused to sell at these figures. An auction sale of half a million pounds Domestic, which was announced for last Wednesday at the New York rooms of Messrs. Southwick, Hebbie & Green, did not go to sale, but failed to weaken prices. As we have before remarked, no great activity in the wool trade need be looked for until after election. In Boston during the week ending on the 15th about half a million pounds fleece and pulled changed hands at $1 05 to 1 20, including lots of fine Ohio at from 1 10 to 1 15. For a large lot of fine Ohio $1 14 was offered and refused. A lot of 15,000 pounds combings was sold at $1 35, and held by the purchaser at $1 40.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sept. 20.

Tobacco—The planters still refuse to submit to the decline, and the sales at the auction warehouses Tuesday amounted to only 89 hhd the prices obtained at the Public Warehouse were: 1 hhd inferior ground lugs at $9 50, 5 hhds at $10 15,1 at $13, 3 at $14 to 14 75, and 4 at $00 50 to 22 50; no choice leaf put up. At the Ninth Street 1 hhd of trash sold at $5 90, 4 hhds at $8 90 to 9 60, 3 at 10 to 12 75, and 2 at 14 to 14 50. At the Boone Warehouse 4 hhds sold at $8 20 to 9 80, 6 hhds lugs at 10 to 14, 9 hhds at 12 75 to 14 75, 6 at 15 50 to 18 75 and 3 at 18 to 21 75. At the Louisville Warehouse 3 hhds sold at $9 50 to 9 75, 1 at 10 to 12 50, 4 at 14 to 14 50, 2 at 17 75 to 21, 1 at 58 25, and 1 hhd bright leaf at 45 55.

Chicago Market.

September 22.

The flour market remains very dull, and holders find it almost impossible to effect sales. If concessions were made there could be a fair business transacted, but buyers are holding off for spring extras. Winter extras are in fair but not large supply, and the market rules heavy. There is not enough doing to establish quotations, but nominally we quote them as above. The market closed heavy at our reduced quotations.

The wheat market suffered a further decline of 3c on No. 2 red, and 2@3c on No. 1 Spring. Rejected spring sold at 90c per bushel. The news from New York was unfavorable, and the market here closed dull at the decline, with no buyers at the quotations. On Saturday last there was a good business transacted in No. 2 spring. The sales were at the range of $1 80@1 90 for No. 2 red; $1 86@1 89 for No. 1 spring; $1 85@1 86 for No. 2 spring, and $1 70@1 75 for rejected spring—all in store. The demand was principally for No. 2 spring—the market closing dull at $1 86.

In corn there was no decided change in prices, and the market was dull, with only a limited demand. The sales were at $1 31½@1 32 for No. 2, and $1 30@1 32 for No. 2, in store. Rejected corn sold to a moderate extent at $1 20, in store. In corn about Yellow 1 and No. 2 Canal sold at $1 32@1 35.

Oats were in good demand for shipping, and the market was firm, with sales of 10,000 bushels at 65c, in store. The sales were at 62½@63c for No. 1, principally at the outside price, and at 62½c for No. 2. Rejected in store sold at 61@62c. The market closed steady at 65c for No. 1, and at 62½c for No 2 in store.

Rye was dull, and the market was heavy and lower. There was only a small demand, and sales were at $1 27@1 28 for No 1, and at $2 25 for No 2, this is a decline in prices of 3@4c, since yesterday.

Barley was dull, and the downward tendency in prices yesterday continues. Sales were made to-day at a further decline of 2@3c, ⅌ bu, and the market closed at $2 10@2 20 in store, but there were few dealers at that price. The sales were at the range of $1 80@1 85 for No 2 in store. Sample lots sold at $1 90@1 95.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 21.

The Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows, viz: 14 hhds Mason County Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 2 at $7, 3 at $9 50, 1 at $11 50, 2 at $17, 1 at $18, 1 at $19, 1 at $20 25, 1 at $21, 2 at $22, 1 hhd Ohio at $12, 25 bxs trash at $4 25 and $9. Receipts moderate.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Fisher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM H. BROWN having disposed of his interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
jy4 2m-S-S-W

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 131 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to sales in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks, furnishing a better information when desired.
6m-S&a

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864. }

There is continued dullness in the iron market, with but few transactions to note.

The views of producers and consumers are wide apart in regard to the early future of the metal market.

The increasing cost of producing iron and limited production, owing to scarcity and high prices of material and labor, gives confidence to producers that present prices will be sustained for some time to come. While consumers, on the contrary, are sanguine that prices have attained the highest point, and with a continued decline in Gold and Foreign Exchange, that iron must sympathize therewith.

We repeat that, whilst sales are unusually light, stocks in yard are lighter than for several years past, and under present views of holders stocks will not be urged in the market faster than the legitimate wants of consumers may require. The only transactions were the following, viz:

20 tons No. 2 Anthraeite Foundry.....$75 cash
82 tons No. 1 Hang ng Rock.....$82 cash

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 24, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	⅌ lb
½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	5
½ to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	5½
½ to 1½, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	6
½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

1½ to 6, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
1½ to 1¾, by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	10
1½ to 2¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	10

HORSE SHOE.

1 to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

½ to 6 inch	9½
½ to 2½	10
¾ and 1	10
1 and 1½	10
¾ inch	12½
1 inch	12
1¼ inch	15

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
¼ to 2¼ inch	9½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	9½
⅝ to 2¾	8¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	9½
⅝ to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	10
¾ to 1 inch	9¼	⅛ inch	10½
⅞ and 1 inch	9½	¼ inch	12
1¼ and 1¾ inch	9½	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
½ to 1¼ inch	9½	⅛ inch	9½
⅝ and 1¾ inch	9	¼ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
½ to 1¼ inch	9	⅛ inch	9½
⅝ and 1¾	9½	¼ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	12

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

½ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	9
½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ¼ inch	10

FLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	⅌ Keg		⅌ Keg
10d to 60d Nails,	9 12½	20d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 37½	10, Lining	12 87½
4 and 6d	9 62½	8d Finishing	10 62½
3 and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
2d	10 87½		
Casing Nails,	10 13	Barrel.	
8d	9 88	¾ inch	11 88
10d	9 63	1 inch	11 13
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
20d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	8d	9 88
8d	10 38	9d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
20d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

Four months credit or 5 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R. Martin O & B, 1 car iron; H W Oliver, 10 rolls leather; J H Boale, 11 sacks oats; W Richey, 25 bbls potatoes; J & D Richey, 20 do; W Scott, 67 bushels oats; Fowler 16 bush potatoes, onions and tomatoes; Bright, 3 bxs apples and potatoes; Hess, 30 do; J S Stewart, 18 bush apples; J Mitchell, 12 bush potatoes; Harvey, 5 barrels apples; Klingensmith, 5 bxs butter and 5 do eggs; W George, 3 do butter, and 2 do eggs.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad —McBane & A, 60 sks corn; De Lange & Co, 100 green hides; Zenkard & A, 1 car lumber; W W Anderson, 200 bags barley; Patterson & Co, 26 bxs cheese; R Robinson & Co, 100 bxs cheese; Potter A & S, 111 do; Godfrey & Co, 19 sks rags; L A Voight, 11 bbls potatoes; J Rhodes, 184 sks barley; J McKinney, 186 sks oats.

Imports per Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—J Moorehead, 1 car metal; Beckham & L, 1 do C mills; T B Young, 1 do lumber; Godfrey & Clarke, 5 sacks rags; E H Myers, 38 dozen brooms; J Dickey & Co, 11 packages merchandise.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA—Clark & Co 18,000 bbls flour, 142 hhds tobacco, 1 box tobacco, 50 rolls leather, 2 boxes leather, 25 bales wool, 18 pkgs butter, 8 bbls eggs, 1 sk flax seed; Adams' Express Co 24 bbls eggs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 5 pkgs eggs; ½ bbl paw paws; Ardesco Oil Co, 70 11 bbls; G Shaw, 81 oil bbls; J C McVay, 75 oil bbls, 78 sacks corn; Andrew Amdt, 9 pkgs sundries; 1 Marlow, 6 bbls pickles, 1 bbls fruit Fleming Gristele, 19 pkgs sundries; L N Voight & Co., 3 bbls quinces; Wade Hampton & Co; 14 bbls oil; Frank Van Gorder, 16 jars butter; J S Dilworth & Co., 3 kegs butter; J D Bend, 1 box mdse; J W McKinney, 1 kegs butter; 21 bbls flour seed; James Gardner, 100 bbls flour; Mr Schaub, 2 bbls pawpaws; Geo Theiss, 6 sacks rags, 1ot metal; J Rowner, 16 pkgs sundries.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Clarke & Co, 100 barrels flour, 17 hhds tobacco, 50 sacks wool; Lutz & Waltz, 38 sacks malt; P Grist, 72 do; Owners, 2 packages; Spencer & McKay, 100 sacks barley; Graham & Thomas, 80 barrels flour; Head & Metzgar, 21 sacks barley; McBane & Anger, 90 oil barrels; Owner, 160 barrels apples.

Milwaukee Market.

September 20.

Flour dull, and 2c lower. Grain—Wheat—Receipts 23,000 bu against 114,000 the corresponding day of last year. Market lower. Sales this morning, 5,000 bu at 96½@97c. On Saturday, 53,000 bu at 81½@95. Oats unchanged. Corn scarce. Barley weaker.

LATER.—Wheat—Market quiet and steady at the Newhall House this evening, at $1 94 for No. 1.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 21.

The Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows, viz: 14 hhds Mason County Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 2 at $7, 3 at $9 50, 1 at $11 50, 2 at $17, 1 at $18, 1 at $19, 1 at $20 25, 1 at $21, 2 at $22, 1 hhd Ohio at $12, 25 bxs trash at $4 25 and $9. Receipts moderate.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Fisher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM H. BROWN having disposed of his interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
jy4 2m-S-S-W

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 131 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to sales in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks, furnishing a better information when desired.
6m-S&a

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Revenue	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Columbia	Porter	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Phantom	Irwin	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were five feet two inches water in the channel and falling. The weather continues pleasant.

THE Western mail failed to connect last night, hence we are without our usual river information.

Capt. Porter's pretty steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular packets, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE A No. 1 steamer Columbia, Captain R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Mr. Fred. B. Holmes, of whom many good things are recorded.

The favorite passenger steamer, "Julia," Capt. Conlson, leaves to-day at 4 P. M., for Zanesville and intermediate points. Passengers who have traveled on this packet speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Capt. J. C. McVay, as clever an officer as can be found.

The fine steamer "Glide No. 3," Capt. W. B. Anderson, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is Mr. Baker, an officer who has no superior in his line.

THE steamboat C. Vibbard made the trip from New York to Albany on Thursday last, in seven hours and thirty-two minutes, including the time occupied in landing. Deducting landing the distance was made in six hours and twenty minutes, which is the fastest time ever made by a steamboat. Her average speed was thirty miles per hour.